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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

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HAVE juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a large and neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent Seaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. 5 *W.*

ABRAHAM USHER

HAS juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and now opening, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet, the 5th Door above Walnut-ſtreet, a large Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

N. B. He expects a further Supply by the firſt Ships from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow.

ROBERT WILSON

HAS juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a neat Aſſortment of Spring GOODS, which he will ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the South-eaſt Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

MEASE and CALDWELL

HAVE removed to the Store lately occupied by Meſſieurs Conyngham and Neſbitt, on the Weſt Side of Front, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, where they are now opening for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, juſt arrived in the Ship RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON. *April* 16, 1774. ¶

JUST IMPORTED,

In the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, by

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE Aſſortment of the freſheſt DRUGS, with a Variety of genuine Patent Medicines, Surgeons Inſtruments, fine Painters Colours, and Shop Furniture; alſo Gold Leaf, Sieves, Pill Boxes, Plaiſter Skins, Vials and Gally-pots; among the Patent Medicines are a freſh Parcel of genuine Keyſer's Pills, and Anodyne Necklace.

Practitioners, or others, who may pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having Articles of the beſt Qualities, and on as low Terms as can be afforded.

JOHN FIELD

HAS juſt imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, a general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which are now opening for Sale, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

He daily expects a further Supply of Goods, from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow. ¶ 6 *W.*

Juſt imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, and to be ſold, on the loweſt Terms, by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon. Alſo for Sale, *Burlington Pork* and *Salt-petred Gammons.*

There yet remains on Hand, an Aſſortment of ſuper and ſuperfine Broadcloths, belonging to the Eſtate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, to be ſold for Caſh, ſupers at 20s. and superfines at 30s. per Yard. 6 *W.*

Juſt imported, in the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and to be ſold by

JACOB S. HOWELL,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry-houſe,

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon; which he will ſell very cheap for Caſh, or the uſual Credit. He has alſo an Aſſortment of very neat japanned Paper Bottle Stands to diſpoſe of, very cheap for Caſh. ¶ 4 *W.*

Imported in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, juſt arrived, and to be ſold by

GIBSON AND ASTON,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. ¶ 6 *W.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH TUNIS, late of Lower-Merion, deceaſed, for Goods bought at Vendue, or otherwiſe, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to ſave Coſt and further Trouble; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate to bring in their Accounts to ANTHONY WILLIAMS, or JOHN PRICE, Executors. §

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the LORD HYDE PACKET, *Captain* JEFFERIES, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, and the Ship* RICHARD PENN, *Captain* ALL, *arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

PETERSBURGH, December 28.

THE inſurrection of the Coſſacks in the province of Oremburg, which it was thought would have been quelled without much difficulty, has gathered ſo much ſtrength, that it has been found neceſſary to order ſeveral regiments to march into that province; and by the laſt accounts it appears that the Inſurgents were not yet diſperſed.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 5. The Jeſuits poſſeſs ſeveral noble eſtates in Hungary, which give them ſeats and voices in the Aſſembly of the States of that kingdom. It was at firſt apprehended, that the putting the Pope's Bull in execution in thoſe countries, would make the States take the part of the Jeſuits, and oppoſe the abolition of their Order; but the States not interfering in this affair, the Pope's Bull was put in execution without the leaſt obſtacle throughout all Hungary, by the abolition of their Order, and the ſequeſtration of their effects.

Rome, Dec. 29. The troubles in Sicily have determined a great number of people, among others the Prince de Butero and the Duke de Pena Forno, to take refuge in this city. Letters from Naples adviſe, that the King had ſtrictly forbidden to ſpeak of theſe tumults; and that ſome freſh troops had been ſent off to Palermo, where the populace ſtill continued to keep poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, and would hear of no compoſition, unleſs all their demands are previouſly granted.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 17. On the 12th of this month two Tartars arrived here, the firſt from Akazike, with the agreeable news, that our troops have gained an advantage over the Ruſſians in Georgia. And the ſecond from the army of the Grand Viſir, with an account of the defeat of a corps of the enemy in the environs of Tourakan.

We are aſſured that the Porte, ſo far from negociating a ſuſpenſion of arms, as had been reported, has diſpatched orders to Haſſan Pacha, the new Seraſkier of Siliſtria, to purſue the enemy beyond the Danube, and attack them in their winter quarters.

Warſaw, Jan. 12. Authentic letters received here from the army of Field-Marſhal Count de Romanzow adviſe, that the different corps of Ruſſian troops, which had paſſed the Danube, have ſuffered greatly in their retreat, eſpecially the cavalry, which having been continually harraſſed by the Turks, met with much embarraſſment in paſſing that river. The ſame advices add, that the Ruſſians had been obliged to leave behind them all their magazines, and 30 pieces of cannon, which fell into the hands of the Turks.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 31. Among the ſeveral privileges granted to the Deputies appointed to form the new code of laws, there are ſome very ſingular ones, which deſerve to be made known. No Deputy ſhall be puniſhed with death, or undergo the torture, or receive any corporal puniſhment for any crime he may commit; he depends upon the Empreſs; his effects ſhall not be ſeized, except for debt; thoſe who ill uſe, rob, or kill one of theſe Deputies, ſhall be puniſhed as ſevere again for it as the law enacts. Each Member of the Commiſſion is to wear a certain mark, by which he may be known; thoſe of the Commiſſion who are noble, and have really aſſiſted in forming the code, may add that mark to their arms, after the book of laws is compleated. Any Member of the Commiſſion, who has been ſick upwards of 29 days, is permitted to chuſe a perſon of an irreproachable character to ſupply his place during his illneſs; and if the Member who chuſes an Aſſiſtant is not able to verify the election in writing, he ſhall do it by two witneſſes. Not only Chriſtians are admitted into this Commiſſion, but likewiſe Mahometans, Pagans and Gentiles.

Naples, Dec. 28. We have accounts of the arrival of Count Corofa at Palermo, with two battalions conſiſting of 700 men; and that he has been well received and lodged in the City, but that the Maeſtranza are not inclined to give admittance to the troops, ſo that they are quartered in the ſuburbs. It is ſaid that the Burghers, unleſs compelled by force, will not give up their ancient privilege of guarding the City of Palermo, nor ſuffer the Duke Fogliani's return thither: They continue to call loudly for ratification of the indulto, granted them by the Archbiſhop; and as they are ſaid to amount to 20,000 armed men, it may require time to reduce them to obedience.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 20. The report that his Highneſs the Grand Signor continued ill of the dropſy gave great uneaſineſs to the people; and in order to quiet them, his Highneſs, though very weak, went the day before yeſterday, accompanied by his Son, and a grand retinue, to the Moſque. The people are ſince under terrible apprehenſions that he will not hold out many months.

Hamburgh, Jan. 21. Letters from Moſcow confirm the report of the riſing of the Coſſacks of Jaik, and ſeveral others near the Wolga. They have choſen one named Pougatſchaff for their Chief, and after cutting in pieces the detachment under Col. Karr, pillaged the mines at Dimidoff, and committed other ravages. The number of the rebels is ſaid to be 7000, their artillery conſiſts of 15 pieces of cannon, and it is ſaid the half of a detachment of 1500 troops ſent againſt them have joined them. The freſh troops, ſent againſt them, are drawn from the garriſon of Peterſburgh, and are to be commanded by General Bibikow. They flatter themſelves that the rebels will ſoon be put between two fires, and will eaſily be brought to reaſon.

The maſter of a ſhip arrived here from Raguſa reports, that four Ruſſian men of war are cruiſing between the iſlands of Zante and Corfou; that they viſit with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs all the merchant ſhips of every nation, and carry off all the goods they imagine to belong to the Turks.

Genoa, Jan. 1. A loan of 500,000 florins is raiſing here, at four and a half per cent. for the Elector of Bavaria, for the term of 15 years.

By letters from Gibraltar we learn, that the King of Morocco has demanded of a certain power 6 ſhips of war, in order to attack the Chriſtian veſſels next ſpring.

Paris, Jan. 21. Some officers lately returned from Corſica ſay, that the iſland is ſtill infeſted with banditti, who are ſupported by the inhabitants of the country; the laſt of whom are ſo jealous of their liberty, that they will rather encourage all manner of outrages than ſubmit to government.

Warſaw, Jan. 15. The laſt letters from Vienna ſay, that the Prince de Rohan, Ambaſſador from France, has offered the mediation of his Court to the Powers at War; but the anſwer of the Court of Vienna is not known. The population of the provinces of Auſtrian Poland is very conſiderable, and daily increaſing: The inhabitants are computed to be about 3,000,000, including the Jews, who amount to 400,000.

Rome, Jan. 8. It is aſſured, that the Miniſters from the Courts of the Houſe of Bourbon have formally declared to the Pope, that by the mediation of the Court of Parma, with which the Holy See is reconciled, the County of Avignon, and the Duchies of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, are reſtored to the Court of Rome; that the Pope will make this agreeable news known to the Sacred College, in a Conſiſtory appointed to be held the 17th inſtant, when his Holineſs will nominate ſix new Cardinals.

Baſtia, Jan. 4. We are aſſured that the General Aſſembly have reſolved, that the Clergy of this Iſland ſhall make a free gift to his Chriſtian Majeſty.

Peterſburgh, Jan. 7. The greateſt preparations imaginable are making here to put our army on the Danube in a condition to open the next campaign with vigour, and we are not leſs aſſiduous in the naval department. In ſhort, there is not the leaſt appearance of peace.

Warſaw, Jan. 24. The Diet aſſembled the day before yeſterday; but there is ſuch a confuſion and diſcord among the members, that it is greatly apprehended they will totally ruin the Republic; and it is ſaid that all the matters in queſtion will not be decided by the Diet, nor by the Delegates (which latter are entirely divided into two parties) but that every thing will be ſettled by the King and the Miniſters of the three united powers.

The Ruſſians begin again to fill up vaſt magazines in this country. We find them, in great numbers, marching towards Moldavia and Walachia, and it ſeems as if there was not the leaſt hope for peace.

It is reported, that Count Romanzow will quit the army at the next campaign, and that General Bibikow will have the command in chief.

The next campaign invites the curioſity of every one; for, according to all the circumſtances, the Houſe of Auſtria will take a great part in it.

By authentic letters from Vienna we learn, that, beſides the twelve regiments that have been raiſed of late, Baron Eck was ſent to Tirol, in order to raiſe ſix regiments more. All this muſt ſurely be of very great conſequence.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 18. The retreat of the Ruſſians over the Danube, and the defeat of their rear guard by Haſſan Pacha, has been announced to the Public by the diſcharge of the artillery of the 7 Towers. The loſs of the Ruſſians upon this occaſion is computed to be 4000 men. There are no Ruſſians left on this ſide the Danube. When Haſſan Pacha wrote an account of his conqueſt to the Grand Signor, he deſired his leave to paſs the river, and harraſs the Ruſſians in their quarters; to which the Sultan not only conſented, but likewiſe ſent orders to the Grand Viſir to furniſh Haſſan Pacha with 25,000 volunteers, chiefly cavalry, and the Pacha of Widdin is to ſupport him with all his infantry.

Peterſburgh, Jan. 18. *The revolt which has happened in part of this Empire is now certainly confirmed, as the Court has publiſhed a manifeſto againſt Jemelnan Pugatſcheff, the Chief of the Rebels, who has taken upon him the name of the late Emperor Peter the Third, and in conſequence thereof is endeavouring to augment his party. The Empreſs, to quell this ſedition at its firſt appearance, and to convince her ſubjects what imminent danger they are threatened with, has appointed General Bibikow to march at the head of a large detachment of troops againſt the Rebels, who have been daring enough to attack all the troops they have met with, and maſſacre the Officers in a moſt cruel manner. Her Imperial Majeſty further hopes that her faithful ſubjects will not ſuffer themſelves to be ſeduced by evil in lined perſons, but, on the contrary, is perſuaded that they will remain ſubject to their lawful Sovereign, and that they will do all in their power, to maintain the public tranquility. This Manifeſto, which is dated Dec. 23, 1773 (O. S.) has been ſent to all Governments, Provinces, and Towns, throughout the Empire.*

Moſcow, Dec. 23. *It was on the Borders of the River Iſchagen that the Revolt firſt began, which has ſince ſpread to Caſan and Orenbourg. The Rebels form two Factions, to whom ſeveral ſmall Colonies on the Volga have joined themſelves. The Seat of this Rebellion, on the Side of Orenbourg, is the Fortreſs of Ilizki, and towards the River Jaik, it is the Town of Jaiſkoi Gorodok. The former is a ſmall Place, but very full of Inhabitants, who moſtly are employed in the Salt-Works, which have been greatly damaged by the Mutineers, under whoſe Banners moſt of the Workmen have enliſted themſelves. The Situation of this Place is very advantageous for the Rebels, being defended by three Rivers and ſtrong Retrenchments.*

This little Colony of Coſſacks alone could not long reſiſt even a ſmall Number of regular Troops; but it is ſupported by ſeveral others, who have nothing to do but ravage the Country through which the Troops, who are ſent againſt them, muſt come, to prevent their proceeding at leaſt for ſome Time.

The Horde of Coſſacks of Jaiſkoi Gorodok contains about 15,000 Inhabitants, including Foreigners, of whom there are many; 4200 of which Number are fighting Men. What augments the Evil it, that there are among them a great Number of Mahometan Tartars, and other Muſſelmen, ſome of whom are of Perſian Origin, and others of the Sect of Omar, which attaches them all to the Turkiſh Intereſt.

Hitherto only large Detachments of them have made Incurſions into Countries belonging to the Court; they deſtroy every Place they paſs through. The Deſerts which ſurround them ſerve for Bulwarks and Retreats for theſe Rebels, who may ſoon become formidable, if they are not cruſhed before they have formed any ſettled Plan of Operations, but the Accounts which have hitherto been given of their Numbers are greatly exaggerated.

LONDON.

Jan. 25. We hear that a petition has lately been preſented to the Admiralty Board by the African Company, for a greater naval force to be kept on that coaſt, for the better protection of their trade.

There ſtands charged on the Eaſt-India Company's books no leſs a ſum than 40,000 l. diſburſed for the repairs of one of their Council's country houſes in Aſia. Lord Clive, whilſt in India, projected and carried on certain public works at ſeveral of the Company's forts, the expences of which amounted to upwards of 580,000 l. After two ſuch ſpecimens of prodigality, who can wonder that the Company's affairs ſhould verge to a ſtate of bankruptcy.

India ſtock, we hear, fell conſiderably yeſterday, on account of the American proceedings with the tea, of which report ſaith no leſs than 300,000 l. worth was ſhipped from England.

A letter from Berlin, dated Jan. 10. ſays, "His Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent orders to M. Reichard, his Agent, reſiding at Dantzic, to make a further demand on that city of 160,000 ducats, by way of reimburſing the expences his Majeſty has been at, in building ſome new fortifications, and repairing the old ones round Dantzic and the ſuburbs, maintaining the Engineers, &c. It is thought

this demand will not eaſily be complied with by the Magiſtracy of Dantzic, who will certainly refer it to the grand Diet of Poland."

Jan. 29. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived at Lord Dartmouth's Office from Governor Hutchinſon, of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, brought by the Hero, Capt. Jenkins, arrived in the Downs from Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 21.

"One of the two Commiſſaries who went over to England laſt year, to ſettle the differences which prevailed between the Dutch and Engliſh African Companies reſpecting their trade on the coaſt of Guinea, is returned home, and according to his report all their negociations have proved fruitleſs. It is however ſaid, that this matter will be renewed under the direction of Sir Joſeph Yorke, who it is hoped will be able to bring it to a happy concluſion."

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 4th ult. aſſure us, that the Ruſſians loſt in the action of November 12, near Varna, and in their retreat, not leſs than 6000 men, beſides their artillery, ammunition and baggage; and that they retreated ſo precipitately, that they not only left the magazine they had taken when they croſſed the Danube, but thoſe they had amaſſed themſelves.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex ſent an order to John Wilkes, Eſq; to attend his ſeat in Parliament on the call of the Houſe, in conſequence of the Speaker's letter to them.

It is ſaid, that the Tea thrown into the Sea at Boſton is valued at 18,000l. at 1s. 6d. per pound.

They write from Hanover, that liſts are ordered to be made out, of the men capable of bearing arms in that Electorate.

Jan. 31. A ſhort time ſince Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Agent to the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-England, preſented a petition from the Houſe of Aſſembly to the King, aſſuring his Majeſty, that the people of New-England had no confidence in their Governor; that they conſidered him as an enemy to the province; that the breach between them and him was ſo open and avowed, and the enmity between them ſo declared and poſitive, the public buſineſs of the province was thereby ſo eſſentially injured and impeded, that it was neceſſary for the public ſervice, as well as their happineſs, to remove him; and concluded with a requeſt to remove him from that government. The King gave no anſwer to the petition; and it was imagined no notice would be taken of it; but upon reconſidering the matter, it was thought moſt prudent to refer it to the Privy Council. Adminiſtration were thus obliged to take it up; a ſort of mock-trial was reſolved upon, that the truth of the allegations might be affectedly enquired into; and upon which ſome judgment was to be formed, and reported to the King. The enquiry came on laſt Saturday, before the Privy Council. Dr. Franklin attended according to order; and the Attorney and Solliciter-General being, by order of Adminiſtration, Counſel for Governor Hutchinſon, Dr. Franklin was allowed Counſel likewiſe. He had Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning. The matter turned chiefly upon the extraordinary letters (which have been publiſhed) of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to the late Mr. Whately. It was ſometime doubted whether copies of them could be admitted as evidence; but it being impoſſible to obtain the originals, they being before the Houſe of Aſſembly, the copies were at length admitted. The event of the enquiry is not yet made public.—The fate of America, and in that, of Great-Britain, depends upon the advice, or rather report, which the Privy Council ſhall make to the King upon this occaſion. The ſituation of affairs in America is become more truly alarming than ever. The union throughout that continent to reject the tea, while it is ſubject to a duty to be paid there, ſhews that the Miniſters, or rather the cabinet junto, in whom only the King thinks proper to confide, are as cordially deſpiſed in America, as they are deteſted in England.

On Saturday laſt the Privy Council met to hear the arguments for and againſt the petition of the Aſſembly of Boſton (which was ſome time ſince preſented by their Agent Dr. Franklin) "praying that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to remove the Governor, &c." Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning, were counſel for the petition, and urged very ſtrongly the expediency and neceſſity of granting the prayer of it. Mr. Solicitor General was employed on the other ſide, and inſtead of anſwering the learned arguments of his brethren, or refuting the allegations of the petition, contented himſelf with pronouncing a moſt ſevere *Philippic* on the celebrated American Philoſopher, in which he loaded him with all the licenſed ſcurrility of the bar, and decked his harrangue with the choiceſt flowers of Billingſgate. The Doctor ſeemed to receive the thunder of his eloquence with philoſophic tranquility, and ſovereign contempt, whilſt the approving ſmiles of thoſe at the board clearly ſhewed, that the coarſeſt language can be grateful to the politeſt ears.

The King of Pruſſia, in one of his epiſtles, calls Dr. Franklin "*ce nouveau Promethee.*" Our correſpondent ſays, that he could not help wiſhing (while the Solicitor General was pouring forth his tide of ſcurrility) that the American *Prometheus* could have called fire from Heaven to blaſt the unmannered railer.

The faithful ſervices of Dr. Benjamin Franklin to his American conſtituents have been moſt *graciouſly* requited, by the Miniſters taking from him the office of Poſt-maſter General of North-America, which he held jointly with John Foxcroft, Eſq; who is to remain ſole Poſt-maſter General of that department; and a bill in chancery is ordered to be commenced againſt the Doctor, to compel a confeſſion from whence he derived the letters to Mr. Whately, that have occaſioned the late unhappy diſtractions between Governor Hutchinſon, the late Lieut. Governor Oliver, the Honourable the Council, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

The Ships deſtined for America are ordered to be completely manned, victualled, and out at Spithead by the 4th of March.

Feb. 1. Private letters from the Hague by the laſt poſt adviſe, that a ſtrong report prevailed there of a great revolution in Ruſſia, where the Empreſs was ſaid to be dethroned, and the Grand Duke her ſon raiſed to the Imperial Crown; but the Prince de Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, having ſeriouſly declared that he knew nothing of any ſuch advices, and his Excellency appearing quite unconcerned upon the occaſion, the authenticity of this important news undoubtedly merits confirmation.

They write from the Hague, that the charter of the Dutch Eaſt India Company being expired, and on their petitioning for a new one from Government, ſome diſputes have taken place between the Company and Government, concerning the additional tax, called *Belaſting*, which the Company refuſe to pay; as it makes a difference of 400,000 florins per annum upon the dividend, which reduces the price of the ſtocks.

Great preparations are making at the Queen's Palace for her Majeſty's lying-in; the ſtate bed is fixed, and orders are given to the proper perſons, to be in readineſs to attend on the firſt notice.

A letter from Liſbon ſays, "The King of Portugal is aiming to become a reſpectable naval power. Two ſhips of 50 guns were built for him at Genoa laſt year, which are now in the Tagus; two more are conſtructing for his uſe at the ſame place."

Extract of a Letter from Venice, Dec. 22,

"*A Raguſan veſſel has juſt arrived here, and brings advice, that Admiral Spiritoff has lately been worſted in an engagement with the Turkiſh fleet, off the iſland of Sciros, which iſland is now in poſſeſſion of the latter. In the engagement, which laſted many hours, two of the Ruſſian ſhips blew up, one ran on ſhore, was loſt, and three were taken. The Raguſan adds, that three French frigates aſſiſted the Turks; but this part of the intelligence merits farther confirmation.*"

Feb. 3. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed John Jackſon, Eſq; their Commiſſioner and Receiver General of all the rights and perquiſites of Admiralty, belonging to his Majeſty, throughout Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, in the room of Barrington Goldſworthy, Eſq; deceaſed.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, Jan. 18.

"Letters from Turin inform us, ſince the Chiefs of the Canton of Bern refuſed the ſum that has been offered for *le Pays de Vaud*, his Majeſty is reſolved to employ force to recover that province, which has been poſſeſſed by his anceſtors. The Switzers are very much altered by an unlucky contagion, viz. luxury. They cannot receive any help from their neighbours, by reaſon of the particular circumſtances wherein they are now; ſo it is eaſy to gueſs that the above meaſure will ſoon take place."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at New-York to his Friend in London, dated November 1, 1773.

"All America is in a flame on account of the tea exportation. The New-Yorkers, as well as the Boſtonians and Philadelphians, are, it ſeems, determined that no tea ſhall be landed. They have publiſhed a paper in numbers, called the Alarm. It begins firſt with "Dear Countrymen," and then goes on exhorting them to open their eyes, and like ſons of liberty throw off all connection with the tyrant their mother country. They have on this occaſion raiſed a company of artillery, and every day almoſt are practiſing at a target. Their independent companies are out at exerciſe every day. The minds of the lower people are inflamed by the examples of ſome of their principals. They ſwear that they will burn every ſhip that comes in; but I believe our ſix and twelve pounders, with the Royal Welſh Fuſileers, will prevent any thing of that kind."

Extract of another Letter from New-York, December 1.

"All is in confuſion about the Tea ſhips, and the Governor has now declared that he expects a ſhip with 400 cheſts of Tea. The artillery have orders to make up ball cartridges, as have the troops. Yeſterday orders were given for all ſoldiers to keep good flints in their firelocks, and every officer and ſoldier, as ſoon as any riot is in the town (if there) to repair directly to the barracks, and acquaint the commanding officer of it. General Haldiman has got two coherns before his houſe, and the Governor a ſtronger guard. The Swan ſloop of war is gone down to the Watering-place, to wait for the ſhip to bring her up, as they have threatened all the pilots to bring them to Liberty Tree, if they conduct the ſhip up. Thus affairs ſtand at preſent,"

If we may credit letters from the frontiers of Turkey, the Ruſſians, in their two attempts againſt Siliſtria and Varna, have not loſt leſs than fifteen thouſand of their beſt troops; to which may be added their own cannon and ammunition, as well as that which they had in ſome actions taken from the Turks.

The laſt letters from Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, mention, that the Earl of Chatham was then in perfect health there; ſo that the report of his Lordſhip's death is without foundation.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Jan. 17, *ſays,* "*The Delegation is now conferring with the Pruſſian Miniſter here, on the new demands which his Pruſſian Majeſty has made on the city of Dantzic. The Delegates abſolutely inſiſt, that theſe freſh demands are infractions of the treaty lately concluded between the Pruſſian and Poliſh Monarchs; and as the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh have bound themſelves to guarantee that treaty, as far as reſpects the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, the Delegation ſhall certainly call upon them for the performance of their reſpective engagements.*"

They write from Stockholm, that two new regiments of Horſe are now raiſing in the Province of Sudermania.

It is reported, that ſome ſhips of war will be ſpeedily fitted out, to join thoſe already on the American ſtation.

On Tueſday night a reſpectable Citizen near Cheapſide was ſerved with a proceſs at the ſuit of the Crown, for aſſaulting and obſtructing three Cuſtom-houſe Officers, who lately made a riot, under pretence of ſearching for contraband goods, at the Bell Inn, in Friday-ſtreet, and were committed to the Poultry Compter by Alderman Wilkes.

A correſpondent reading a paragraph in our paper of yeſterday, reſpecting an intention of ſeizing the Committee-men of Boſton, ſending them over here, and trying them on the act of the 35th of Henry the Eighth, ſays, that not only himſelf, but every free Briton, will coincide in opinion with the writer, viz. that ſuch a meaſure is moſt conſiſtent with the Genius of our Court, chiefly becauſe it is evidently repugnant to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, every idea of Britiſh liberty, and a palpable affront not only to common ſenſe, but to the principles of the revolution, to try men by an obſolete act made in an arbitrary reign, and it is as apparent an abſurdity in civil matters, as it would in ſpiritual concerns, to revive upon us Proteſtants the bloody fire and faggot laws of that inglorious period.

Some inſinuate that the prejudice, which a certain Houſe entertains againſt the Boſtonians, originates from an hiſtorical fact, briefly this, that ſome of their anceſtors under Cromwell once turned out their predeceſſors, and locked the door.

Feb. 5. Yeſterday General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North-America, was at Court, and had a long conference with his Majeſty. The General will ſoon go again in that ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 28.

"*All the letters from Poland agree, that the Ruſſians have repaſſed the Danube, and are gone into winter-quarters. They likewiſe add, that though they did not ſucceed in their attempts upon Siliſtria and Varna, they have, nevertheleſs, in ſome meaſure, gained their ends, by deſtroying the magazines belonging to the Turks, and laying waſte a tract of land upwards of* 20 *leagues upon the right ſhore of the Danube, in order to prevent being moleſted in their winter-quarters.*

"*It is aſſerted, that on account of the melancholy ſituation of the colony of Surinam, owing to the ravages committed by the Negroes, joined by the natives of the country, the Surinam ſociety has applied to the States General for* 1,000,000 *florins, without intereſt, for a certain number of years, in order to reſtore the affairs of that colony. The States, it is ſaid, have taken this ſubject into conſideration; and as two thirds of the colony of Surinam belong to the Regency of Amſterdam, it is thought the ſociety will ſucceed.*"

They write from Madrid, that by the late ruin of Guatimalia above fifty millions of crowns have been loſt in ready caſh, beſides the enormous loſs of goods, houſes, furniture, &c. The King has ordered that the city ſhall not be rebuilt again within the diſtance of about 24 *miles of that ſpot.*

It is pretty currently reported at the Weſt end of the town, that a letter has been ſent to the Lady of a perſon in a very high office, offering three thouſand pounds, if ſhe would procure a valuable church preferment for a certain popular Preacher. The letter being delivered by her to her Lord, produced an enquiry which has diſcovered the parties: On the tranſaction being related to a Great Perſonage, the principal was immediately ordered to be ſtruck from a certain honourable liſt, and others concerned are likely to be treated with proper ſeverity.

An account is received from Madeira, of the arrival at that port of a Brigantine, Capt. Wornell, belonging to Ireland, who, in her paſſage to that place from the Streights, was taken by an Algerine, for not having a Mediterranean paſs; the Algerine took four of the Brigantine's crew, and put 9 or 10 Moors on board, but 5 Engliſhmen who were left in the veſſel, overcame them, and brought them into the above port.

A letter from Venice, dated Dec. 22, ſays, "Our Merchants are in great conſternation, ſince they received advice that the Ruſſians had ſtopped three Venetian ſhips, and ſeized their cargoes, on pretence that they belonged to the Turks, afterwards releaſing the ſhips and their crews. Theſe ſhips were conſigned to Greek Merchants at Smyrna, who have laid claim to the effects, as belonging to the ſubjects of this Republic, but without ſucceſs."

Copies of the returns of the troops employed at St. Vincent's were preſented yeſterday to the Commons, and ordered to lie on the table. As were ſome accounts preſented the ſame day of forfeited eſtates in Scotland.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, Jan. 19.

"At the beginning of the war between the Ruſſians and Turks, the Merchants of this place advanced a conſiderable loan to the former, at a large intereſt, which was to be paid half yearly. The principal was to be returned at two payments, one of which became due in November laſt, but when demanded was refuſed; the expence of the war being pleaded as an excuſe for the non-payment. Several Powers have intereſted themſelves in favour of the Merchants; but it is imagined that neither principal or intereſt will be paid till the concluſion of the war."

Feb. 10. A ſhip, name unknown, from Philadelphia or Virginia to Bourdeaux, is loſt near Bayonne.

The papers relative to the affairs at Boſton are preparing to be laid before a Great Aſſembly.

Hugh Finlay, Eſq; Surveyor of the Ports in North-America, is appointed Deputy Poſt-maſter General, in the room of Dr. Franklin.

Feb. 12. *Yeſterday evening an expreſs was received at the Secretary of State's Office from America, which was immediately ſent to his Majeſty, on which account Lord North was ſent for to the Queen's Palace.*

The two grand Queſtions to be decided in Council, or in Parliament, with reſpect to America, are theſe,—"*Whether each of about thirty aſſemblies are to be left to tax themſelves, judging of the proportionate ſums each for themſelves, without ſtipulation by the Britiſh Legiſlature?*" (*which they contend for*;) *or* "*Whether they are to co-operate, by repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament, in aſſeſſing themſelves?*"

Feb. 15. Yeſterday a Mohawk Indian Chief attended the Court at St. James's, and had the honour of delivering a petition to his Majeſty; he ſeemed to be in great diſtreſs, and orders were given for proper proviſion to be made for him.

The Morning Star, Dempſter, from Maryland to London, is loſt at the back of the Iſle of Wight, the greateſt part of the cargoe it is thought will be ſaved.

Feb. 16. Orders are given for a conſiderable quantity of ordnance and naval ſtores to be got ready, with all imaginable ſpeed; and laſt night an order was ſent to Woolwich, for two battalions of artillery to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for abroad on the ſhorteſt notice, but the place of their deſtination is not known.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated January 28.

"The froſt has been ſo ſevere in this country, that all the canals and roads are entirely covered with ice. At Corſoer they croſs the harbour and the road with heavy laden waggons. In the environs of Arendehal, the ſnow fell four and five feet high, ſo that the wolves frequently run into the villages and houſes, and devour the people and cattle. They have carried off ſeveral children.

"It is reported here, that very early in the ſpring ſeveral of our ſhips of the line will be fitted out for the Ruſſian ſervice.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Feb. 7.

"*The Marquis de Noailles has received, by expreſs from Paris, his nomination to the Embaſſy of England; the next day he diſpatched a Courier to his Court. Moſt part of the people believe that the Marquis is not inclined to accept of it, unleſs ordered by the King his maſter* propria pugno.

The Count de Guignes has ordered his horſes and his ſervants back to France, and they are to ſet out the next week. The Steward is waiting here to attend the ſale of his furniture; his toilet is one of the fineſt that ever was expoſed by public auction in London.

Feb. 17. *All true friends to their country entertain hopes, that a coalition among the patriots is likely to take place, and that the world will ſee the diſappointment of thoſe, who have left nothing unattempted to divide them, and they will find that thoſe, who have ſhewn ſuch ſpirit in the public cauſe, have ſacrificed their private feelings and animoſities to their duty and love for their country.*

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Jan. 20.

"*We have authentic accounts here, that upwards of* 10,000 *of the Seraſkiers of Siliſtria's army has paſſed over the Danube, from Bulgaria into Moldavia, and are encamped within a few leagues of Marſhal Romanzow's head quarters, which are near Jaſſy, with an intent to harraſs the Ruſſians, and prevent their receiving any ſupplies of proviſions; they have already ſucceeded in cutting off two conſiderable convoys, and will prove very diſtreſſing to the Ruſſian army, if not removed. Marſhal Romanzow has taken meaſures, and made diſpoſitions for diſpoſſeſſing them, which it is imagined he will effect.*"

Feb. 22. Laſt Friday came on to be heard at Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, before Baron Perrot, Juſtice Willes, and Doctors Ducarel, Calvert and Compton, a cauſe of appeal, brought from the Vice Admiralty Court of Newfoundland, to the High Court of Admiralty of England, and from thence to the Delegates, by James Summers, maſter and claimant of the ſhip Betſey, and of the cargo on board the ſame, conſiſting of Teas, which was ſeized by the commander of one of his Majeſty's ſhips, for having an erazed cocket on board; when the Judges reverſed the decree of the two courts below, and reſtored the ſhip and cargo to the owners.

Feb. 23. Letters from the Lower Elbe, dated the 8th inſt. adviſe, that they have received intelligence from Ruſſia, that the ſeditious increaſe daily in numbers, and that they are computed by many to amount to 100,000, but others ſay they do not exceed 40,000. Theſe letters add, that couriers had been ſent to the allied courts, and that a neighbouring one had given for anſwer, that they were reſolved to furniſh to Ruſſia the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty, provided they would previouſly return the provinces which had been obliged to be ceded by the treaty of Neuſtadt.

Extract of a Letter from Haerlem, Feb. 11.

"A public paper received here from the frontiers of Poland, gives us the following intelligence: "We are not yet certain who is the adventurer, who takes on himſelf the name of Peter III. It is ſaid he is at the head of 100,000 men, as well Coſſacks as Calmucs, and has made himſelf maſter of the regiment of Orenbourg. General Bibikow, who was ſent to reduce the rebels to reaſon, is ſaid to have been obliged by his own troops to ſubmit to the Chief of the Mutineers, and to pay him homage, to ſave his life. This pretended Peter expreſſes himſelf in his manifeſtoes in a moſt tender and inſinuating manner; he declares he has no pretenſions himſelf to the crown, but does all for his dear child, the Grand Duke Paul, whom he declares to be the only legitimate heir. He diſcharges the people from all their late impoſts, and declares that, as ſoon as he has placed the crown on the head of him to whom it of right belongs, he ſhall retire to a diſtant convent, and end his days in peace."

This morning an expreſs arrived with ſome diſpatches from Lord Viſcount Stormont, and another from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague; the laſt is ſaid to contain ſome diſagreeable accounts received from a northern court.

The death of the Grand Signor will probably make a great change in the preſent poſture of affairs. It is ſaid that the Empreſs carried on the war with the greater vigour, having been irritated by ſome expreſſions which were ſaid to have fallen from the Grand Signor juſt before the beginning of the war; be that as it may, the riſings in Ruſſia, and the late ill ſucceſs of the Ruſſians againſt Siliſtria, may incline both parties to think of peace, more eſpecially if the Empreſs ſhould lower a little in her demands.

The four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, which are to be embarked at Corke, are ſaid to be deſtined two for Boſton, one for Virginia, and one for South-Carolina.

It is talked that ſeveral ſail of the line, and ſix frigates, are to rendezvous at Spithead the 12th of April, and to have their full complement of marines on board.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Lond[illegible] dated Feb. 18, 1774.

"The Treatment of the Tea in America has excited great Wrath here, but how that will vent itſelf is not yet known, except that ſome Part of it has fallen upon Dr. Franklin, perhaps from a Suſpicion that he inſtigated the Oppoſition to its Importation. This however is not the given Reaſon. His returning to Boſton Hutchinſon's and Oliver's Letters, is held out to the Public as the great Offence for which he is deprived of his Office. As I am well acquainted with ſeveral of the Doctor's Friends and Enemies in this Country, I have had an Opportunity of hearing almoſt every Thing, which has been alledged for and againſt him, and I am convinced that the following is a juſt Account of his Conduct in that Tranſaction. Thoſe Letters (with others of a prior Date and like Tendency) had for ſome Time been ſhewn about here to ſeveral Perſons in eminent Stations. At laſt they fell into the Hands of a Gentleman, who produced them to Dr. Franklin, in order to convince him of the *Truth of a Fact*, the [illegible]y of which the Doctor had before in Converſation *denied*, viz. *That the ſending Troops to Boſton, and other Meaſures ſo offenſive to the People of New-England, did not ariſe from any inimical Diſpoſition in this Country towards them, but were projected, propoſed and ſolicited, by ſome of the principal and beſt eſteemed of their own People.* On peruſing the Letters the Doctor gave up the Point, and candidly acknowledged himſelf convinced. He thought, however, that it might have a good Effect, if he could convince the Leaders in Boſton of the ſame Truth, ſince it would remove much of their Reſentment againſt Britain as a harſh unkind Mother, lay the Blame where it ought to lay, and by that Means promote a Reconciliation. He therefore *obtained Leave* from the Gentleman to ſend over the Letters, but with a *Promiſe*, that they ſhould only be ſhewn to a few Perſons, not printed, nor any Copies taken, and the Originals returned. This *Injunction* the Doctor actually ſent with the Let-

ters to the Committee of Correſpondence, but the Aſſembly found Means to evade it, and printed them. They however took up the Matter in the Light he intended it, and reſolved that all their Grievances had originated from thoſe Perſons.---If the Miniſtry here had been diſpoſed to a Reconciliation, as they ſometimes pretend to be, this was giving a fair Opening, which they might have thanked the Doctor for; but they choſe rather to abuſe him, and, at the Hearing before the Privy Council on an Addreſs of the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly for the Removal of the Governors, indecently ſuffered the Sollicitor-General to wander from the Point before them into a long ſtudied Invective againſt him, who was there only as a public Meſſenger, charged with that Addreſs to his Majeſty. Wedderburne's Speech is ſince printed; but as every Body except the Courtiers had exclaimed at the Scurrility of it, they ſeem to have been aſhamed of it when in black and white, and have omitted much of it, ſo that compared to the verbal Speech the printed one is perfectly decent."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Feb. 19, 1774.

"The Miniſterial People here are outrageouſly angry with Dr. Franklin. They took Occaſion, when he was attending the Committee of Council with the Petition of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to ſet the Solicitor-General upon him, who, leaving the Buſineſs that was before their Lordſhips, in a virulent Invective of an Hour, filled with Scurrility, abuſed him perſonally, to the great Entertainment of Thirty-five Lords of the Privy-Council, who had been purpoſely invited as to a Bull-baiting, and not one of them had the Senſe to reflect on the Impropriety and Indecency of treating, in ſo ignominious a Manner, a Public Meſſenger, whoſe Character in all Nations, ſavage as well as civilized, uſed to be deemed ſacred, and his Perſon under public Protection, even when coming from an Enemy; nor did one of them check the Orator's Extravagance, and recal him to the Point under Conſideration, but generally appeared much delighted, chuckling, laughing, and ſometimes loudly applauding.------I did not before think it poſſible for any Perſons in their Stations to behave in a Manner ſo extremely unbecoming, eſpecially when ſitting in a judicial Capacity.------I never was in America, but I do not believe that any Judges or Juſtices of any of your inferior Courts in the back Counties would have conducted themſelves with ſo little Dignity, or have diſgraced themſelves ſo much, as to ſuffer a Lawyer to treat even a Criminal at their Bar with ſuch Outrage.---Luckily, however, for the Doctor, thoſe Actions of his, which they pitched upon to vilify him for, in the Opinion of all good and ſenſible Men here, were two as truly virtuous and good Actions, as any which dignify human Nature. The firſt being an Endeavour to leſſen the Reſentment of New-England towards Britain, by convincing that Country that the ſending of Troops, and other Meaſures they complained of, did not take their Riſe from an inimical Diſpoſition towards them here, but were originally planned and recommended by ſome of their own People. This he effected, by returning thither the Governor's Letters. The other was the Doctor's endeavouring to prevent Bloodſhed between two private Perſons, by avowing publicly that Tranſaction. Had Adminiſtration been really diſpoſed to a Reconciliation with America, it might have made a good Uſe of the firſt Diſcovery, diſmiſſed the two Miſchief-makers, reverſed the Meaſures, and reſtored Harmony between the two Countries. But inſtead of thanking him for giving them ſo good an Opening, they ſeem ready to crucify him.---It was formerly ſaid, *Bleſſed are the Peace-makers*; and the *ſaving of a Citizen*, among the antient Romans, was thought to merit particular Honours; but the Morals of our Court, it ſeems, are different, and the very Reverſe of thoſe taught by Philoſophers and the Goſpel.----Being, however, ſatisfied within, the Doctor ſtood the Abuſe extremely well, and felt the Advantage of a good Conſcience, which wonderfully ſupports a Man on ſuch Occaſions, beyond what could be imagined without Trial;---and he has had the Satisfaction to find, that he has loſt no Friends by this Attempt to diſgrace them;---his Houſe has ever ſince been filled with Viſitants, who come purpoſely to ſhew their Regard for him, and expreſs their Indignation at the unworthy Treatment he received.----Some, who could not come, have written him Letters to the ſame Purpoſe. Wedderburne's Speech is printed, to ſpread the Defamation wider; but, being a little aſhamed of it, they have left out of it much of the Ribaldry, ſo that, compared with what it was, is now a very decent Performance.----The Doctor intends, however, before his Departure, I hear, to give it a full Anſwer.----It was with great Reluctance, I am told, that the Poſtmaſters-General diſmiſſed him from his Office. They knew his long and faithful Services in that Department, but the Orders they received from the Miniſtry were ſo poſitive, that they could not refuſe obeying them, without giving great Offence. When People give weak Reaſons for ſtrong Reſentment, one is apt to ſuſpect they are not the true ones; ſo I fancy ſometimes, that the Doctor's returning thoſe Letters could not be the Foundation of all this Fury, and that poſſibly the Preface to the Boſton Pamphlet, the Pruſſian Edict, and the Rules for diminiſhing a Great Empire, are ſuſpected to be his, and yet not mentioned, leſt the Attention of the Public ſhould be more turned towards thoſe Pieces, which are thought to expoſe the late Meaſures too poignantly.

"Fleets and Troops are talked of, to be ſent to America, but what they are to do when they come there, I am at a Loſs to know, except it be to ſieze Individuals, and ſend them hither to be puniſhed----God give us all a little more Wiſdom."

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Your inſerting the following (occaſioned by reading the Ill-uſage of the worthy Dr. FRANKLIN *in the Packet of this Day) in your next, will oblige* Your Friend, and conſtant Reader,

Philadelphia, April 18, 1774. AN ENGLISHMAN.

BLUSH! Albion, bluſh! at the unmanly Rage
Thy Sons aſſume in this degen'rate Age;
Where Worth, like FRANKLIN's, meets a vile Reward,
And Infamy, like *Wedderburne's*, Regard.
Say, ſhall the Man, who, worn with Age, has ſtood
The Teſt of Senates * for his Country's Good,
Who nobly dar'd to right that Country's Wrong,
Bear the foul Slander of a Turn-coat's † Tongue?
While venal Judges, who diſgrace the Name,
And Robes they wear, ſhall loud applaud the ſame.
His Fame ſhall live, while *Wedderburne's* ſhall die,
(Tho' "Hear him"---"Hear him"---was the partial Cry.)
To Ages live within each generous Breaſt,
Of Monuments the nobleſt and the beſt.
His Country (tho' inſulted) too ſhall raiſe
A grateful Tribute to her Servant's Praiſe;
Amply repay the Loſs he there ſuſtain'd,
When her juſt Cauſe he 'gainſt her Foes maintain'd.---
Thus ſhall he riſe, while *Wedderburne* ſhall fall,
Abhor'd, deſpis'd, contemn'd, and curs'd by all.

* *His Examination before the Houſe of Commons.*
† Wedderburne *deſerted the Public Cauſe, and joined the Miniſtry.*

Letters by the Packet, and by Captain All, from London, inform, That the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Dunning, are retained as Counſel for our Proprietaries, in the Diſpute which ſubſiſts between them and the Government of Connecticut, about the Lands at Wyoming, on the Saſquehanna; which, it is ſuppoſed, will ſoon be determined by his Majeſty in Council.

Captain All left the Downs the 20th of February, in Company with Captain Falconer, for this Port; on the 28th of laſt Month, in Lat. 41, Long. 32:30, he ſpoke the Ship Nelly, Captain M'Curdy, from Glaſgow for Virginia, 22 Days out; the next Day ſpoke the Brig Betſey, from Boſton for Cadiz, but could not learn the Maſter's Name; on the 9th Inſtant, in Lat. 38, Long. 63, ſpoke a Schooner, from Salem for the Weſt-Indies; and on the 11th, in Lat. 38:33, Long. 68:30, he ſpoke a Schooner, from North-Carolina for Nova Scotia, 5 Days out. With Captain All came Paſſengers, Mr. James Potts, Mr. Richard Vaux, and Mr. Henry Davidſon.

Captain Chatham, from Cadiz, on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 72, met with the Wreck of a Schooner, which he ſuppoſes to have been overſet a few Days before in a Squall; ſhe was loaded with Indian Corn, bound from North-Carolina for Plymouth, in New-England. Captain Chatham ſaved her Papers, from which it appeared ſhe was owned by Iſaac Drew, of Uxberry, and commanded by Rufus Ripley, of Kingſton; the People it is thought were all loſt.

Laſt Sunday the Brig King George, Captain Shewell, returned to this Port. He left our Capes the 31ſt ult. bound to Gibraltar, but on the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 37:9, Long. 71:30, he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which the Veſſel was laid on her Beam Ends for ſome Time; on cutting away the Mainmaſt, ſhe righted again, but he loſt every Thing off his Deck.---On the 5th, in Lat. 31:41, Long. 69, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Bogart, from New-York for Surrinam, with Paſſengers on board, out 4 Days, who had loſt ſome Hoops from his Quarters in the above Gale, otherwiſe Paſſengers and all well.

Captain Vicary, from Cadiz, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 23:11, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Abraham Porter, from Virginia for Barbados, out 23 Days.

Captain Miller, arrived at New-York from London, on the 31ſt ult. in Lat. 42, Long. 54, ſpoke the Ship Philadelphia, Captain Willet, from this Port for Londonderry, 8 Days out.

Captain Jefferies, alſo arrived at New-York, in Lat. 27:31, Long. 59:14, ſpoke with Captain Reid, in a Snow, from this Port for Barbados;----and on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 38:11, Long. 71, he ſpake a Ship, from Virginia, bound for Glaſgow.

On Saturday laſt arrived here from South-Carolina, General ROZPSTORFF, *late Commander in Chief at St. Croix, accompanied by Captain Bange.*

Suddenly departed this Life, on Monday, the 11th Inſtant, Mr. JOSEPH FRAZER, *of this City.-----In the Courſe of his various Dealings he always ſupported an honeſt upright Character.-----His Family and Friends greatly lament their Loſs.*

On Thurſday laſt died, after a ſhort Illneſs, Miſs JAMES, *Daughter of* ABEL JAMES, *Eſq; Merchant, of this City.---The Sweetneſs of this amiable young Lady's Diſpoſition greatly endeared her to all her Connexions, and her Piety in this Life entitles her to Happineſs hereafter.*

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held here laſt Week, the following Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. James Swaine, for murdering his Wife; a Mulattoe Woman, for murdering her Child; Barnaby Ripton, for counterfeiting Money; Joſeph Price, James Hambleton, Richard Birch, Thomas Stephens, and Conrad Founder, for Burglary.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Aſhmead, in London; M'Culloch, at Belfaſt; Jann, at Sligo; M'Clenahan, at Waterford; and the Captains Curry, Hunter and George, at Londonderry.

From Maryland. The Sally, Buchanan; and the Brothers, Creamer, at Deal.

There will be a *public Examination* for *Premiums* in the Grammar School of the *College* in this City, on Tueſday next, to begin at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon; and the Company of the Parents of the Scholars, and any other Perſons who pleaſe to attend, will be very acceptable to the *Truſtees* and *Maſters*.

WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

On Tueſday, May 3d, will be held the *Spring Viſitation* of the public Grammar School in this *Borough*; when the different Claſſes will be examined in the *Languages, Mathematics*, and other Parts of Literature, and ſundry *Oratorial* Exerciſes delivered, in Preſence of the *Truſtees* and *Viſitors*; who are-----

Richard M'William, John Stapler, James Lea, George Read, Theodore Maurice, John Jones, and Thomas Duff, Eſquires, Rev. Mr Philip Reading, Rev. Mr. Lawrence Girelius, Nicholas Way, M. D. Meſſieurs Jonas Stidham, George Evans, Joſeph Shalcroſs, Vincent Gilpin, and Jonathan Dawes, all of *New-Caſtle County*, on Delaware; and alſo----

Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, Rector of Chriſt-Church, Rev. Dr. William Smith, Provoſt of the College, Rev. Mr. Jacob Duché, Thomas Mifflin, and Myers Fiſher, Eſquires, Meſſieurs Thomas Gilpin, Joſeph Pemberton, and Benjamin Wynkoop, all of the *City of Philadelphia*. The Company of the Parents of the Scholars, and ſuch other Perſons as pleaſe to attend, will be highly acceptable at all ſuch Viſitations, which are regularly held every Year, viz. the 1ſt Tueſday in May, and the 3d Tueſday in October.

N. B. This School is founded upon the moſt *liberal* and *catholic* Plan, for inſtructing Youth in the *Engliſh Tongue*, the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, and in *Writing, Arithmetic, Geography*, and the practical Branches of *Mathematics*, ſuch as *Surveying, Navigation*, &c.---The *Latin School* has been ſome Time opened, and ſupplied with an able *Maſter*, and one *Aſſiſtant*; and the Engliſh School is now to be opened, and a third Maſter employed. The Plan of this uſeful Inſtitution would have been ſooner laid before the *Public*, if *Scholars* had not offered for it in much larger Numbers than could be accommodated in the old *School-Houſe*. But the *Truſtees* having now compleated a large and elegant *New-Building*, on a high and beautiful Situation, they are able at Length to proſecute their Plan in its full Extent, and beg Leave to aſſure the Public, that the utmoſt Attention will be paid to the Education and Morals of the Youth, and the ſtated Viſitations and Examinations be regularly kept up. Board is to be had at a reaſonable Rate, among an induſtrious and orderly People, and in a Borough where there is a plentiful and good Market, with a conſiderable Commerce and eaſy Intercourſe with other Parts of this Continent, as well as the Weſt-Indies. The Truſtees are incorporated by CHARTER from the Honorable Proprietaries of Pennſylvania.

¶ The Continuation of the Papers on the *Connecticut* Claim is deferred this Week for Want of Room.

*** The Members of the ST. GEORGE's SOCIETY, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant, being ST. GEORGE's DAY, Dinner to be on the Table at Three o' Clock; the Buſineſs to begin preciſely at One. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary.

☞ The MEMBERS of "The SOCIETY of *Engliſhmen* and *Sons of Engliſhmen*, eſtabliſhed in PHILADELPHIA, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of *Engliſhmen* in Diſtreſs," are requeſted to attend their annual Meeting, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant (being St. George's Day) at Carpenters-Hall, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be ballotted for.

§§§ ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this Week, ſhall be inſerted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Peggy, S. Wilſon, Brig Ann, J. Chatham, and Brig Carpenter, J. Vicary, from Cadiz. Brig Harriot, J. Club, Barcelona. Brig George, J. Wilſon, Madeira. Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados. Brig Union, J. M'Kevers, Dominica. Brig Monmouth, S. Devonſhire, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Hetty, J. Scott, Honduras. Ship Richard Penn, I. All, London. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, and Ship Morris, T. Bell, S. Carolina. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Boſton. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Bermuda. Schooner Lively, T. Boyles, Salem, N. E. Sloop Norfolk Packet, F. Gilbert, Sloop Charlotte, J. Irwin, Schooner Bumper, T. Peaton, and Schooner Polly, J. Watſon, Virginia. Schooner Becky, J. Langford, Georgia. Schooner Pennſylvania Packet, G. Teague, from Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Ship Morris, T. Bell, for Cadiz. Brig George, J. Wilſon, and Brig Harriot, J. Club, Liſbon. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Bermuda. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, for Boſton.

CLEARED. Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, to Liſbon. Brig Venus, P. Barry, and Sloop Betſey, J. Kerr, Jamaica. Sloop Hannah, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton. Brig Hope, J. Potts, and Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, to Dominica

Philadelphia, April 19, 1774.

On FRIDAY next (the 22d Inſtant) at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe, the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the Sale of a large and neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the Season.

WHEREAS RANDLE MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Merchant, hath at ſundry Times adverti[ſed], acquainting his Friends and Cuſtomers of his declining Trade, and that he was under the Neceſſity of ſettling his Affairs, requeſting all Perſons indebted to him to pay off their Debts and Balances, which were become due, to which little Regard has been paid; he is now under the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of obtaining Payment, in order to pay his Debts here and in England, he muſt acquaint all Perſons indebted to him in the different Provinces and Counties, that unleſs their Debts are diſcharged before the 10th of May next, he muſt put them into Attornies Hands to recover, which they may depend he will abſolutely do, as it is out of his Power to give longer Indulgence.

As he is obliged to be much from Town, he has impowered JOHN MITCHELL, in Front-ſtreet, and JOHN BROWN, his Clerk, to receive his Debts, and either of their Receipts ſhall be ſufficient Diſcharges.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, between the Coffee-houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Season. Tbc. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN PEMBERTON,

BAR-IRON, good in Quality; AMERICAN STEEL, in Bliſter and in the Faggot; Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes, Iron Morters and Peſtles; and a Quantity of well cured GINSENG. ¶

MARGARET DUNCAN

HAS juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a neat and general Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the Season, which ſhe will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at her Store, in Second-ſtreet, five Doors below Arch-ſtreet.

She daily expects a further Supply of Goods from London, Briſtol and Liverpool. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

ABOUT 20 Acres of Land, near Fair-hill Meeting-houſe, adjoining Lands of Thomas Bond, jun. Richard Waln, John Dickinſon, Eſq; and Joſeph Marriott, in the Northern Liberties of this City. For Terms, apply to OWEN JONES, JOSEPH MARRIOTT, or CHARLES WEST. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of May next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o' clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of and in certain meſſuages, tenements and workſhops, commonly called and known by the name of the China Manufactory, and the like moiety of a lot or piece of ground, whereon the ſame works are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, 232 feet, and in rear or depth, on Wicacoa Lane, 319 feet, containing by computation one acre and an half; together with the like moiety of ſundry implements uſed in the buſineſs of China-making; which moiety is ſubject to a groundrent of £ 17:15:6, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Gouſe Bonnin; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 5th day of May next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o' clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and on the ſouth ſide of Taylor's alley; lately in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Walter Shee, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 119 feet; bounded by meſſuages and ground of James Stuart, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 17:19:1, currency, payable in Spaniſh dollars to George Gray, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 6th day of May next, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain genteel three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the bank of the river Delaware, at the north end of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth from Front-ſtreet to King or Water-ſtreet; bounded northward with Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward with Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by a meſſuage or tenement, late of Jeſſe Williamſon, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 11, currency, per annum; and to the yearly rent or ſum of 17s. ſterling, being deemed the proportionable part of the Proprietaries thirds; late the eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Williamſon; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 7th day of May next, at the houſe of James Riddle, near the play-houſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, nearly oppoſite to the place of ſale, containing in front, on the ſaid road, about 20 feet, and in depth about 165 feet; bounded by ground appertaining to the eſtate of Daniel Jones, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Peter Broades and John Philip Mertz; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, at the houſe of George Beheoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 202 feet and an half, and in depth 360 feet; bounded by Hanover and Marlborough-ſtreets, and by ground of Edward Duffield, and others; ſubject to a certain Mrs. Margaret Forſter's right of dower therein; late the eſtate of James Forſter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Dutch Servant Woman, who has five Years and one Month to ſerve, and is capable of doing all Kinds of Houſe Work, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, is very hearty and ſtrong. Enquire of Capt. HUGH BOWES, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench, this Country born, 23 Years of Age, hath had the Small-pox and Meaſles, is very handy, brought up on a Farm, but may do very well in the City. The Cauſe of her being ſold is her Maſter's removing out of the Province, and ſhe not willing to go, as her Parents live near Philadelphia. Enquire of MARY JENKINS, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, April 18, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of Priſon, laſt night, a certain WILLIAM HARRIS, a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 25 years of age, well made, full faced, much tanned, and having lately had the ſmall-pox is marked therewith, the marks ſtill appearing freſh, his hair ſhort, curled and ſandy. Had on a white ranken jacket, new leather breeches, and an old hat, under which he generally wears a handkerchief or cap. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Harris, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be paid the above reward by PETER ROBESON. ¶

Philadelphia, April 14, 1774.

A FRESH PARCEL OF
CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,
JUST COME TO HAND,
TO BE GIVEN OUT FOR SEED, BY
FRANCIS WADE,

At his BREWERY, at the Corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, WHERE Maſters of Veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied with BOTTLED BEER as uſual, or by leaving their Orders at the Store of Meſſieurs ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly oppoſite ſaid WADE's old Brewery, in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge. *Thetf.*

FISHING-TACKLE.

Made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Dwelling-houſe, up the Alley, near the Sign of the George *Inn, in* Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *a neat Aſſortment of* FISHING-TACKLE, *viz.*

RODS of ſeveral Sorts; Pocket-reels in Caſes, containing ſix, eight, ten and twelve Lines fitted, in each Caſe; Hooks of all Sizes, from the Minew to the largeſt Cod; Silk, Horſe-hair and Thread Lines, of various Sizes and Lengths; Deep-ſeas, with or without Leads and Lines; Braſs Wheels, Swivels, artificial Minews and Flies; Floats, with or without Corks, of ſundry Sizes; beſt Graſs or Indian Weed; Gut; Landing, Caſting and Minew Nets; Baſkets, Trimmers, *&c. &c.* as neatly fitted as at any Fiſhing-Tackle Shop in *London.*

JOSEPH STILES.

N. B. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who buy a Quantity to ſell again.

New-Caſtle County, April 2, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at one o' clock, on Monday, the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of Thomas Hamilton, in the Borough of Wilmington, a variety of Houſhold Goods, alſo a Sloop, called the Goldfinch, with her appurtenances, now lying at Mr. William Hemphill's wharff; taken in execution as the property of ſaid Hamilton, and others, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle County, April 2, 1774.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, at two o'clock, on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mr. ----- Jones, inn-keeper, at Middletown, a certain plantation, and tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate between Mount-pleaſant and Middletown, in St. George's Hundred, containing about 150 acres; being bounded with lands of Thomas Witherſpoon, Boaz Boyce, Robert Haughey, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Germantown, April 12, 1774.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM STREPER, late of Germantown, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle their reſpective Balances; and likewiſe thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the 27th Day of May next, without expecting any further Notice from us, MAGDALENA STREPER, Executrix, LEONARD STREPER, Executor.

To be ſold by ſaid Executors, a Lot of Land, being in the ſaid Townſhip of Germantown, lying on Cheſtnut-hill, by the Road Side, and next to the Sign of the Ship Tavern; it contains about 12 acres; there is on ſaid Lot a Well of good Water, a good Stone Houſe, and 2½ Acres of Orchard, the Reſt good Plow Land, it is pleaſantly ſituate, and would ſuit well for a Gentleman's Country Seat. For Terms, apply as above †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who called himſelf John Henry, ſaid he lived in or near Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, and that he had a father living there, by the name of James Henry; the ſaid perſon appeared to be about 30 years of age, wore a lightiſh mixed coloured coat, jacket and breeches, and a grey half-worn ſurtout; he is a perſon of a middle ſize, broad face, freſh complexion, buſhy brown hair, who ſtole a mare from one Jacob Miller, of Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, and brought her over to me, the ſubſcriber, inn-keeper, at the Pine tavern, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and in a fraudulent manner, ſwapt the ſaid mare away with me, for a brown ſtallion, with a large ſtar in his forehead, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, and goes remarkably wide behind. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid impoſture and thief, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and I have the horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe only.

April 12, 1774. § THOMAS MURPHY.

Cheſter County, Fourth-Month 11, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in New-Garden townſhip, in the night of the 27th of laſt month, a darkiſh bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has a large ſtar in his face, his back high, ſtands crooked on his joints, a low carriage, had a large mane and ſhortiſh tail, one if not both of his hind feet white, has a hole or faulty place on the upper ſide of one fore hoof. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, on my receipt of the horſe and conviction of the thief, or Forty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe alone, paid by JACOB LINDLEY. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named MICHAEL DOHERTY, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, and well ſet, with ſtrait brown hair, and full broad face, not freſh coloured, but rather of a duniſh white or ſomewhat freckled, a ſhort neck, and big head; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, of this country make, about half worn, a big jacket, not made for him, of light coloured cloth, with mohair buttons, and a flap over the button holes, old ſhirt, tow trowſers, old ſhoes, with buckles, and ſtockings of two colours. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Fourth-Month 5, 1774. ‖ JAMES JACKSON.

Annapolis, April 7, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, the two following ſervants, viz. JOHN FOGARTHY, an Iriſhman, a free-willer, about 22 years of age, by trade a bricklayer, about 5 feet 10 inches high, red complexion, wears his own hair, but is ſhort and remarkably red; had on, and took with him, an old blue cloth coat, much worn, an old felt hat, double breaſted ſwanſkin jacket, thickſet breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, and has with him a Free-maſon's apron. CHARLES SAWYER, an Engliſhman, a convict, by trade a bricklayer, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 21 years of age; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, bearſkin coat and breeches, old brown cloth waiſtcoat, much patched, yarn ſtockings, new country made ſhoes; wears his own black ſhort hair, large eye-brows, and looks very ſulky. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

THOMAS PRICE.

N. B. They ſtole, and took with them, a plain SILVER WATCH, maker's name and number unknown. ¶

Annapolis, April 3, 1774.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, two ſervant men, viz. RICHARD SADLER, an Iriſhman, is a ſtout well made man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own dark coloured hair, and is a plaiſterer by trade; had on, and took with him, one light coloured bearſkin coat and breeches, one white Ruſſia drilling coat and breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, and ſingle channel pumps. JOHN WAKEFIELD, a plaiſterer by trade, is a ſquare well made man, about 40 years of age, has a broad flat face, pale complexion, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; his dreſs nearly the ſame as the other's, only his ſhoes are new and country made. The above two men went off together, and carried their tools, ſuch as trowels, hammers, &c. with them. Whoever ſecures them in any goal, ſo that I get them, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

RUN away, laſt Sunday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named JACOB HARMAN, about 30 years of age; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue coat, red waiſtcoat, lined with green, a pair of middling good buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, lately ſoaled, one braſs buckle, one ſteel ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in Lancaſter goal, ſhall receive FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 12, 1774. ‖ JOHN TILLER.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, the 3d or 4th of March laſt, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, a white ſpot on his noſe, and one white eye, is a remarkably ſtrong made horſe, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay horſe, with a white face, and has loſt one of his eyes; they both went off together, and were ſeen near Miner's tavern, on the Philadelphia road. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, and brings them to Mr. Alexander Anderſon, Poſt-rider, at any tavern on the road, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by

§ JOHN BENNETT, or ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

RUN away, on Monday, the 28th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bethlehem townſhip, Hunterdon county, and province of New-Jerſey, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM NICKLE, of Germany, is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlim built, very much marked with the ſmall-pox, long noſe, thick lips, freſh coloured, fair hair, and ſtoop ſhouldered, can ſpeak but little Engliſh, and ſays he was formerly a Soldier in the German ſervice; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth jacket, with mohair buttons, has been turned, an under flowered ditto, with horn buttons, ſtriped holland trowſers, with linen breeches under them, one pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings, one pair of grey coloured coarſe yarn ditto, ſtrong ſhoes, with odd buckles, a ſmall half-worn felt hat, the brim cut in the faſhion, one fine ſhirt, with the wriſtbands ſtitched in the Dutch form, and generally wears the collar buttoned behind. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN BEEMER.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 25th of March laſt, a ſorrel roan MARE, white face, trots and paces, ſeven years old, middle ſize, curly mane and tail, inclining to white. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM TURNER. ¶

TAKEN up, on the 7th of December laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living in Linn townſhip, Northampton county, in Pennſylvania, a ſtray white HORSE, about 12 or 13 hands high, and paces, has no brand nor ear-mark, very apt to jump fences. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to

¶ PHILIP MOSOUR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 27th of March laſt, a ſorrel MARE, with a bald face, about 10 years old, or upwards, about 14 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, as can be known, paces and trots well. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. LEONARD ELMAKER. ¶

New-Caſtle, April 11, 1774.

WHEREAS *SARAH*, my Wife, hath for a conſiderable Time paſt behaved herſelf in a very diſorderly and unbecoming Manner, and much injured my Property.----- And whereas alſo a certain *EDWARD M'CLURE*, under Pretence of being in Partnerſhip with me, hath, as I have been informed, at different Times, taken up Goods in the City of *Philadelphia* on our joint Account, without my Knowledge or Conſent.----Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatſoever from truſting or giving Credit to my ſaid Wife SARAH, or to the ſaid EDWARD M'CLURE, on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of their, or either of their, contracting, after the Date hereof. *JOHN ANDERSON.* §

Philadelphia, April 13, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Buſſeltown, in Lower-Dublin, on the firſt day of April inſtant, a black HORSE, 14 hands high, about 12 or 14 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN KEEN. §

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 30th day of this inſtant April, at the mills hereafter mentioned,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in the townſhip of Heidelberg, in Berks county, together with 250 acres of land thereto belonging, be the ſame more or leſs; the mills are turned by large and conſtant ſtreams of water, and are very well accuſtomed; the land is tolerable good and very well timbered.

Alſo 147 acres of good unimproved land, exceedingly well timbered, with hickory, white oak, maple, &c. part of the tract whereon Frederick Weiſer, deceaſed, lately dwelt, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Heidelberg. This tract will be divided into three or four different parcels, and ſold ſeparately.

Late the eſtate of the ſaid Frederick Weiſer, and ſold by the ſubſcribers, by virtue of a power given them in his will for that purpoſe. The conditions will be made known at the day and place of ſale, where due attendance will be given by us, ANNA EMILIA WEISER, EDWARD BIDDLE, and DANIEL LEVAN, junior, Execut. ¶

York-Town, March 24, 1774.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the county of York, to audit the accounts and adjuſt the demands of the ſeveral creditors of Thomas M'Corkle, and Andrew M'Corkle, lately abſconded, do hereby give notice, that, in purſuance of our appointment, we will expoſe to ſale, at the Court in York-town, on Tueſday, the 26th day of April next, all the eſtate, right and title, of the ſaid Thomas and Andrew M'Corkle, of, in and to an improvement and tract of land, in Windſor townſhip, when and where all perſons, having demands againſt the ſaid eſtates, are deſired to attend, to have them adjuſted. THOMAS ARMOR, WILLIAM LEASE, and MICHAEL HAHN, Auditors. ¶

Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 4th day of next May, at ſeven o' clock in the evening, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A LOT of LAND, containing 18 acres and 44 perches, lying in the Northern Liberties of this city, about 2 miles and an half from the Court-houſe, being part of the Vineyard tract, and adjoining lands of Robert Morris, Joſeph Shippen, Robert Dove, Andrew Dox, and one Johnſon, is very pleaſantly ſituated, and affords an agreeable ſeat for a country houſe, that commands a view of the adjacent lands, and part of the river Schuylkill; there is between two and three acres of watered meadow by computation, and ſome part of this land has as favourable an aſpect for an early garden, as almoſt any within the ſame diſtance of this city, for which the ſoil ſeems ſuitable, and having ſeveral ſprings of good water on the tract, with a plentiful ſtream that runs through the whole, which may be applied to watering the lands to good advantage; there has been a bleach-yard on the lot, ſome of the bleaching utenſils ſtill remain, which will be ſold at the ſame time; there is a large frame houſe on the lot, which might be ſuitable for a barn; alſo an orchard of natural fruit, with ſome few ſtocks grafted; the whole is under fence, and will be either ſold together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; a plan of the lot will be exhibited at the London Coffee-houſe, and the place of ſale; ſuch perſons as are deſirous to treat for the ſame, may apply to JOSEPH FOX, WILLIAM PARR, or to

ABEL JAMES, ROWLAND EVANS, JOHN EVANS, OWEN BIDDLE, } Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor Cadwalader Evans, deceaſed.

N. B. Such perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Doctor EVANS, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to pay to either of the Executors.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1774.

IN Purſuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, on the 28th Day of April next, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Upper-Merion; bounded by Lands of ------ Jones, Reeſe Thomas, deceaſed, Henry Pugh, and Land now or late of Lætitia Penn; containing 100 Acres; late the eſtate of Philip Crickbaum (alias Criſbam) late of Lower-Merion, Yeoman, deceaſed; the Sale to begin at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon.

¶ ELIZABETH CRICKBAUM, Adminiſtratrix.

Fairfax County, Virginia, March 24, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, for ready money, at the Court-houſe, in Alexandria, on the third Monday in May next,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the ſouth ſide of Douge Run, about 4 miles from Pohick Warehouſe, and 6 miles from Alexandria, containing 400 acres, by patent from the Proprietary's Office, joining to land of Col. George Maſon and the eſtate of the late Mr. Daniel French; there are about 50 acres cleared, with a ſmall dwelling and corn-houſe thereon; the ſoil is good and the land well timbered, and it is ſuppoſed 40 acres of good meadow might be made thereon, and a good mill ſeat be had near tide water; alſo convenient to church, mill, and market. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them, by applying to ELISAS JOHNS, living thereon, or to the ſubſcribers, reſiding near Difficult Bridge. THOMAS LEWIS,

¶ FLEMING PATTERSON.

To be SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, and brick KITCHEN adjoining it, in Southwark, containing 8 rooms and 6 fire-places; the lot is 20 feet front on Argyle-ſtreet (between Front-ſtreet and the river Delaware, on a line with Almond-ſtreet) and 67 feet deep; it would ſuit either for a ſhop or tavern.---- Alſo two two ſtory brick houſes and kitchens in Gilbert's (commonly called Elſrith's-alley) on the ſouth ſide thereof, between Front and Second-ſtreet, and between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid alley 38 feet 8 inches, and in depth 53 feet 6 inches. The ſaid houſes are clear of incumbrance, and the title indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. ROBERT M'GILL, Bookbinder and Stationer, the corner of Lætitia-court, Market-ſtreet. ¶

WHEREAS in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, intituled, *An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame,* and by three ſubſequent Acts, for granting to his Majeſty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds, the ſaid recited Acts impower the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of each County in this Province, to rate and value all located, ſurveyed, unimproved Tracts of Land, within their reſpective Counties; and whereas one certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of *Tinicum*, in the County of *Bucks*, containing 1500 Acres, was duly rated by the Aſſeſſors of the ſaid County of *Bucks*, as the Property of one *John Reed*, of *New-York*; and whereas the Owner of the ſaid Tract of Land, hath neglected to pay the Collectors of the ſaid Townſhip, the Sum of Eleven Pounds Five Shillings, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, hath been aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Land as the Proportion thereof, for the Years 1772 and 1773, for ſaid Tax, by the Act impoſed: We the Commiſſioners of the County of *Bucks* aforeſaid, in Purſuance of ſaid Acts, do give Notice, that on the 25th Day of *April* inſt. at the Houſe of *Nicholas Patterſon*, in the Townſhip of *Tinicum* aforeſaid, will be expoſed to ſale, by public Vendue, the abovementioned Tract of Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Taxes, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of Non-payment thereof. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon. DAVID TWINING, THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON.

N. B. The abovementioned Tract of Land was advertiſed in the Gazette, and ſhould have been ſold the ſeventh day of *Auguſt* laſt, for the Payment of the Tax levied thereon in the Year 1772, purſuant to the ſaid Advertiſement; but no Buyers then appearing, the Sale was poſtponed. ¶15.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1774.

To be LETT, on GROUNDRENT,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, a little below South-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets continued, and front on ſaid ſtreets, and a fifty foot ſtreet, that is laid out from Second-ſtreet to Paſſyunk road. Said lots are ſituated on as high, if not the higheſt, ground in the diſtrict, which will render them very healthy and pleaſant. Any perſon deſirous to treat for ſaid lots, may know the terms, by enquiring of THOMAS PRYOR, in Water-ſtreet, betwen Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets, where the plan of the whole may be ſeen, or of CHARLES PRYOR, in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. ¶ 51. *Tbctf.*

New-Caſtle, March 1, 1774.

WAS committed to my cuſtody ſome time ago, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Margaret Smith*, and ſays ſhe belongs to one Thomas Whiteſide, of Cheſter county. Alſo a Negroe man, named *JOE*, has a defect in one of his eyes, and ſays he belongs to one Baſtin Cropper, of Accomack county, Virginia. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in ſix weeks from the date hereof, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by ROBERT MACK, Goaler. ¶

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POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2365.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER of January 29.

To the Earl of DARTMOUTH.

MY LORD,

THE report to be made upon the petition from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay againſt their Governors, will have ſo deciſive an influence on the people of that province, that I feel myſelf compelled to addreſs your Lordſhip on the ſubject.

A diſcovery is made, by letters under their own hands, that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor had been ſecretly labouring to ſubvert the chartered rights of the colony, to ſubject the people to arbitrary government, and ſubdue them by military force. It appeared that, to accompliſh theſe ends, they had painted the proceedings of the people in the moſt falſe and odious colours, forging falſhoods where miſrepreſentations would not ſuffice.

All this was conducted under the cloak of ſecret and confidential correſpondence, that the miſchief might come upon them unforeſeen, the cauſes unknown, and the authors undiſcovered.---The people were to be the victims of a ſecret information, they were to be condemned without being heard, and puniſhed with the heavieſt of all calamities, the loſs of their rights and liberties, without being apprized of the accuſation, or a poſſibility of defence.

The perſons who planned and executed this attrocious and (for upon principles it cannot be deemed leſs) this treaſonable conſpiracy againſt the conſtitution, ſtipulated their expectations of reward.

It was natural that this diſcovery ſhould exaſperate the people to an extreme. They ſaw, in the perſons of thoſe who were thus planning their deſtruction, men bound to them by all the ties of fellow-citizens, and the obligations of gratitude: Men who had been long cheriſhed, truſted, and honoured among them, and who had always profeſſed the moſt zealous attachment, which virtue and gratitude could inſpire, to their rights and intereſts. This was more eſpecially the caſe of their Chief Governor, who was, at that very time, practiſing every art, to fix in the minds of the people an exalted opinion of his warmeſt affection for them, and of his unremitting endeavours to promote their beſt intereſts at the Court of Great-Britain. They ſaw beſides, in the mode of this attempt againſt them, ſomething peculiarly malignant. The Miniſtry were ſufficiently diſpoſed to adopt every ſeverity againſt them. Governor Bernard and the Commiſſioners were ſufficient to keep up their prejudices and paſſions. To poiſon the minds of thoſe in oppoſition, and by that means to deprive the people of every benefit, either from the efforts of that oppoſition, or from a change of Adminiſtration, was the diabolical plan of Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver.

Had the popular indignation been followed by the moſt immediate and tragical conſequences, no one could have been ſurprized. Happily, however, the very men whom the Governors had aſperſed, as the ſowers of ſedition and promoters of outrage, prevailed upon them to truſt to his Majeſty's juſtice for redreſs. For this purpoſe the Houſe of *Repreſentatives* have, in humble petition, implored his Majeſty's intervention to remove theſe men, becauſe they have loſt all truſt and confidence with the people. It is this prayer to which you are now to adviſe an anſwer.

It is well worth conſidering, my Lord, what will be the conſequence of an ungracious, irritating anſwer. For ſome years paſt the people of America, and thoſe of Boſton in particular, have been abuſed, miſrepreſented and oppreſſed, beyond the example of the worſt of times. They have ſeen, for a ſeries of years, every repreſentation againſt them received, every application for them rejected. When the authors of the ſecret informations, which tended to bring upon them the diſpleaſure of their Sovereign, the reſentment of Parliament, and to ſubvert their liberties, were providentially diſcovered, and their repreſentations proved falſe and wicked, the conſequence has invariably been the encouragement and reward of thoſe ſo detected. The diſcovery of Governor Bernard's falſe and malignant letters, with the frauds he committed in his office, ſerved only to make him a Baronet, with what is equivalent to an enormous penſion. Mr. Oliver was charged, upon the oaths of ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, and by their unanimous reſolution, with a moſt dangerous breach of truſt, in having forged minutes of their board, and authenticated them on oath, for the purpoſe of juſtifying a Maſſacre committed by a licentious ſoldiery, and to throw the blame of it upon the people. What was the conſequence? Not puniſhment, but promotion. The people ſaw, with aſtoniſhment and horror, this very man, thus ſtigmatized,* immediately promoted to be their Lieutenant-Governor.

Theſe are facts, my Lord, of public notoriety: They are facts which, ſpeaking to ſtones, would make them capable. Rewards have followed crimes as conſtantly as light the ſun. Promotion and emolument in America have been exactly proportioned to mens perfidy to the people, and their avowed enmity to their immediate country. No people can be ſo dull as not to feel theſe injuries---- no people can be ſo puſillanimous as not to reſent them. Reiterated oppreſſions, detections, complaints and diſappointments, have worked up mens minds to the higheſt pitch of reſentment and deſpair. The meaſure is now full, one drop more may make the waters of bitterneſs overflow, to the deſtruction of the moſt valuable commerce of this country, and the irreparable injury of the whole dominion.

The people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay have aſked humbly, and waited patiently, for juſtice againſt Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver. That the Tax was artfully thrown in to irritate and incenſe them to violence was not their fault. Infamous, inimical and odious, as the Governors have rendered themſelves, they have been ſuffered to ſleep in ſecurity. A confidence in his Majeſty's juſtice-----a hope that the eyes of his Miniſters would be at length opened-----have ſuſpended their reſentment. In my opinion, my Lord, this is the laſt effort of expectation and endurance.

I have not yet heard a denial or publication of the letters, upon which their petition is founded. But it has been ſaid, that the letters cannot be admitted as evidence, unleſs the manner in which they were obtained be declared. This rule of evidence is of the firſt impreſſion, and as rational as it is new. We ought at leaſt to be told in what book of evidence it is to be found; in what court, in what caſe, it was ever urged or admitted.

Governor Hutchinſon has acknowledged in his anſwer to an addreſs from the Council, that ſome of the letters bear his ſignature. They ſtand therefore as matter of record, the verity of which cannot be affected by the manner in which they were obtained. Not that I have heard it even inſinuated by any reputable perſon, that they were procured by any undue means. It ſeems, therefore, that the objection is not that they were unfairly obtained, but that idle, perhaps impertinent, curioſity is not gratified by knowing how they were procured.

When a noble Lord, for ſo his patent obliges me to call him, produced the Eſſay on Woman in the Houſe of Peers, was any enquiry made into the manner of procuring it? On the contrary though it was ſoon proved that the mode of obtaining it was in violation of all honeſty and good faith, did not both Houſes of Parliament proceed to the ſevereſt cenſure, and the Court of King's Bench to the heavieſt judgment againſt the oſtenſible author, upon the evidence of that eſſay ſo flagitiouſly obtained? And are we now to be told that the maleſactions of Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver ſhall eſcape puniſhment upon this pretence?

I have dwelt too long upon an objection, utterly contemptible, and which, but for the high and dangerous tendency of it, would not merit a moment's conſideration.

My Lord, the ſingle queſtion is, Whether men, who have rendered themſelves univerſally obnoxious to the people, ſhall be continued in authority over them? To determine in the affirmative, is to ſet the ſentiments of the people in defiance. Is there any man ſo wicked as to wiſh, or ſo weak as to expect, that a government, conducted on ſuch principles, would be ſecure or laſting? The folly of government may be ſometimes forgiven, its injuſtice never. But when folly and injuſtice unite, it muſt be odious, weak and contemptible. A little time, my Lord, will ſhew that government, in the hands of obnoxious men, is too arbitrary, too inconſiſtent with the genius of the people, to be long endured. No reaſoning can reconcile them, no force can ſubdue them to it. It is juſtice only that can enſure ſubmiſſion. For as Judge Blackſtone obſerves, "It is found by experience, that whenever the unconſtitutional oppreſſions, even of the Sovereign power, advance with gigantic ſtrides, and threaten deſolation to a ſtate, mankind will not be reaſoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will ſacrifice their liberty, by a ſcrupulous adherence to thoſe political maxims, which were originally eſtabliſhed to preſerve it."

My Lord, an attempt to eſtabliſh Government in America by military force, muſt be ultimately fatal to this country. It will commence in folly and injuſtice---it will end in diſtreſs and humiliation.

RALEIGH.

* See proceedings in his Majeſty's Council at Boſton, Oct. 4, 1770.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER of *February* 10.

To ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, Eſq;

BY what more than helliſh rancour were you actuated in attempting to convert the balm, which Doctor Franklin's humanity had poured upon the wounds of others, into a poiſonous mineral for his deſtruction? To what character in times paſt ſhall I compare you? What fiction will furniſh your equal? I will not inſult Zanga by a compariſon that will diſhonour him: I will not compare the dignity of inſulted worth with the meanneſs of cowardly revenge. No, no, Sir,---the exquiſite villainy of Iago, in the blackeſt purpoſes of his heart, will beſt delineate yours.

* "So will I turn his virtue into pitch,
"And, out of his own goodneſs, make the net
"That ſhall enmeſh him."

Is it the act of a coward to inſult an old man? Is it the act of a villain to accuſe falſely, and ſtab the character of an innocent man? Mr. Wedderburne is the man who inſults age. Mr. Wedderburne is the man who ſtabs innocence.

I have now expoſed the falſhoods you uttered. They were falſhoods not haſtily, but deliberately, uttered; not wantonly, but maliciouſly; not whiſpered, but proclaimed; not to a few, but to a high and numerous audience.

And now, after being thus arraigned and thus convicted, where will you ſhew your opprobrious head?----* * * * * * * * * Who will again believe, who will liſten to a Man, capable of uttering the worſt of falſhoods for the worſt of purpoſes; wherever you appear, it muſt be with this ſtigma upon your front; Quiconque eſt capable de menter, eſt indigne d'etre compti parmi les hommes.

Go now and boaſt your abilities. Go boaſt your eloquence---but let it be among wretches like yourſelf, deſtitute of every ſenſe of honour, of every feeling of humanity. Go try if the indecent and unprecedented exclamation of hear him, hear him, from men pretending to ſit in criminal judgment, can conſole you under the contempt and deteſtation of every virtuous mind. It is you on whom a mark will be fixed-----Hic niger eſt, hunc tu Romane caveto. It is your name that will in future point the ſting of the bittereſt invective. When every other epithet of opprobrium is exhauſted, it will be the laſt effort of abuſe againſt a man to ſay----He is the Wedderburne of this day.

A BOSTONIAN.

* *Shakeſpear's Othello.*

From the GAZETTEER *of February* 12.

To Lord N----.

BRAVELY done, my Lord! a noble revenge! truly worthy of yourſelf. You have now ſatiated your malice on the venerable, worthy Franklin. Not content with letting looſe your barking Solicitor, you have thought proper to deprive the honeſt good old man of his office. What an abject littleneſs of ſoul does every action of your's, my Lord, betray! How nicely you enjoy yourſelf to hear the abuſive language of the renegado! you ſmiled, you grinned, you tittered; but one half of your expected triumph, my Lord, you loſt. Your petty-fogging Solicitor was unable to make any impreſſion on the worthy man; he beheld your wretched junto with the moſt ſovereign contempt, and heard your threats unmoved. The firmneſs, the intrepidity of a man ſeventy-ſeven years of age, on ſuch an occaſion, was admired by all; even his enemies confeſſed the greatneſs of his ſoul. Do you imagine, my Lord, your low, your trifling, your intentionally cruel revenge, will be attended with any advantage to your adminiſtration? Do you intend it to ſerve as a ſcarecrow to deter other Agents from doing their duty to their employers?---moſt certainly it will not produce this effect. The brave, determined Americans will not ſuffer one who has done them ſuch eminent ſervice to be injured in his fortune on their account, but amply recompence him for the loſs of his place.

In your conduct to America, you have nearly imitated Spain in her tyrannical behaviour to Holland; the conſequence will probably be the ſame. The ſpirit of liberty has ſpread through every colony, and if they continue unanimous they may defy your utmoſt efforts to reduce them to ſlavery. You will not, my Lord, find it a very eaſy taſk to enſlave three millions of people againſt their inclination. The Americans are not, my Lord, as your tools have repreſented them, turbulent, ungovernable and factious; on the contrary, they honour the Mother Country, and are willing to pay her all due ſubmiſſion; but if the Mother Country plays the tyrant, and, inſtead of protecting, endeavours to reduce them to the worſt of ſlavery, they will then be juſtified, not only in the opinion of foreigners, but of all good Engliſhmen, in aſſerting that right with which providence has bleſſed all rational and accountable beings, and rejected a yoke which no man or body of men on earth has a right to impoſe.

B. T. A PLAIN CITIZEN.

To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

SIR,

I SHALL not enter into a full diſcuſſion of your laſt *good-natured* performance, but be as brief as I can by coming to the point at once.

You are pleaſed to ſay that "I could not poſſibly infer from "your late advertiſement, that I was the *villain* you aimed at--- "and that I have endeavoured to exculpate myſelf from a charge "never brought againſt me."---After inſinuations ſo evidently levelled at me, and ſo plainly intended to wound my character, it is unmanly to ſhrink back, and ſcreen yourſelf behind modes of expreſſion. I would hope you have ſome little tincture of the gentleman in your diſpoſition, and cannot be the ſole author of ſo low a device. Such a conduct can only be the ſuggeſtion of ſome petty-fogging ſcavenger of the bar, who is directing you how to throw as much dirt as you can, and ſhows his ſkill in the law, by ſecuring you from an action of ſlander.---But do not be afraid, I ſhall bring no ſuch action againſt you. If you really think I broke open your letters, *to anſwer wicked and malevolent purpoſes*, aſſert it openly like a man; and prove it too if you can. If I muſt be involved in a diſpute, let me have ſomething like a *gentleman* for my antagoniſt, and not a *ſmoaking, buſh-fighting* fellow, armed with the quirks of the law, and ſculking behind ſubterfuges and evaſions.

I beg you would be ſpeedy in your operations, for, ſhould the ſpring veſſels arrive, which are daily expected, the town will not ſpare time even to laugh at you. The public attention will then be engaged in matters of more importance.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, April 13.

To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

DEAR NATTY,

YOU cannot imagine how much my family and neighbours are obliged to you for the entertaining diſpute in which you have engaged. In this dearth of news and amuſement, your ſatirical eſſays are indeed a public comfort. I ſay *your* eſſays, for altho' we know you do not write one word of them yourſelf, yet, as you *pay* another for doing it, the property becomes your own---Not he that carries the hod is ſaid to build the houſe, but he who employs and pays the labourers. You have, indeed, ſhown your great judgment in the choice of your head work-man. A man of ſuch *approved honeſty* and *integrity*; whoſe character is ſo *fair* and *ſpotleſs*; whoſe talents for wit and ſatire have been formerly exerciſed ſo greatly to his *own advantage*, and ſo much to the improvement of others; but, above all, a man ſo learned in the law was certainly the only perſon fit for your purpoſe. When I ſee him in a morning ſtrutting his pavement in red ſlippers, plaid gown, and ſtarched cap, I am ſtruck with a certain awe and fear of him. I always do as the poor man did when he ſaw the Devil---take off my hat and ſay *How do you do, Sir?* You might have *Hunted* the whole city and not found his equal. But do you know that this intereſting controverſy of your's is like to engage the whole town in parties. *Party rage* hath already began in my family, I aſſure you. My ſon and ſelf are both *Nattites*; my wife and daughter *Frankonians*; and many and long are the debates we hold on the ſubject. *Mrs. Switch* is, to be ſure, a very fooliſh, obſtinate woman: She inſiſts that you have yet ſaid nothing to the purpoſe; that you have proved nothing you have aſſerted, and have only ſhewn your teeth without being able to bite. My anſwer is---"How can you be ſo blind? Hath he not fully proved that *Joſeph Borden*, that naughty man, is really and truly a *ſtage-maſter*? Hath he not brought him to acknowledge this in the public papers?---You ſee how wickedneſs will come out at laſt----I dare ſay he has been a *ſtage-maſter* theſe many years, and was never diſcovered till *Natty* found him out. The charge about the letters, I muſt confeſs, is not at all advanced: But what ſignifies that; the main point is fixed, and *Joſeph Borden* is proved to be a *ſtage-maſter*---and what is worſe, he even makes an honeſt livelihood in that capacity. As to poor little *Frank*, he has knocked him up entirely: He can never anſwer the laſt paragraph in *Natty*'s laſt advertiſement. It is there openly aſſerted that he is a *ſmart writer*, that he is *poetical, muſical*, and a *witling*-----Dear, bleſs us! How can he ſleep in peace after ſuch terrible uſage? And then, ſays I, how ſnug *Natty* is all the while! for he dare never retort upon him; it can never be ſaid of *him* that he has any taſte or knowledge in *muſic* or *poetry*, that he can *ſpell well, write ſmartly*, and is a *wit*----No, no, *Mrs. Switch*, this can never be ſaid of my *Natty*." 'Tis falſe, replies ſhe, very angry, I can prove him to be a wit---did he not write his name backwards to his firſt advertiſement, ſo that none but a witch could read it? and did he not make a beautiful pun upon the word *Frank*, in his laſt performance: If this is not wit the Deuce is in it. Well, but, ſays I, how can you *Frankonians* get over the charge of your little hero's *emigrating to Jerſey in queſt of the long robe and full-bottomed wig?* How do you anſwer that? Why Jerry, ſays ſhe, that he did emigrate, as you call it, is certain; but what he went in queſt of, nobody can tell but himſelf. This I know, that he left us in love and charity with all his neighbours; he did not run off in a pet, ſtung with envy, becauſe people choſe rather to deal with his neighbours than with him; he did not fly into a rage, and bounce, and ſwear, becauſe he had not intereſt enough to get bridges demoliſhed, and roads altered, to ſerve his own private purpoſes. As to the long robe, he could never want it; for, being a little man, a ſhort one would fit him much better; and he could have no uſe for a wig, as he has plenty of hair of his own. She likewiſe avers, that the firſt ſentence in your laſt paragraph is nothing more than ungrammatical nonſenſe.---But, dear *Natty*, don't mind what people ſay of you; don't mind their laughing at you; but go on with ſpirit, and demoliſh your adverſaries---*threſh* 'em well, *duſt* their jackets, *ſift* them to the bottom, and *grind* them to powder. I am,

From my ſhop in Walnut-ſtreet, April 13, 1774.

Your great admirer,
JERRY SWITCH.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office, at the lower Corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet; where all Buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing Way is tranſacted and done by him, as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral Years paſt) wherein are made regular Entries for all Eſtates offered for Sale, and the Terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other Matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of Houſes, Lots, Lands, Plantations and Groundrents, is tranſacted, on the uſual and moſt moderate Terms. Plans of the ſaid Eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid Office, and ſuch Parts thereof as the Owners ſhall think proper, will be adverſtiſed in the public News-papers. Plans of the ſaid Eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any Perſon, by THOMAS PROCTOR, Houſe-Carpenter, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, five Doors Weſtward from the Corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be granted on GROUNDRENT for ever, or SOLD,

A handſome two Story well finiſhed Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, on the Weſt Side of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets, in this City; the Lot is 40 Feet in Breadth, and extends in Length to a certain ---- Feet Alley.

A good Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Lot contains 65 Feet in Breadth on Paſſyunk Road, and extends in Length on Oak-ſtreet 120 Feet, is pleaſantly ſituated, and is very fit for a Tavern, in which Uſe it has been for many Years paſt; it will be divided into ſmaller Lots, if required.

To be SOLD,

Two two Story Brick Houſes, and Lot on which they ſtand; the Lot contains in Breadth, on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet continued Southward beyond the ſaid City, 18 Feet, and in Length, on Mary-ſtreet, 100 Feet; the Houſes are each 17 Feet Front on Mary-ſtreet, and in Depth 18 Feet, and together bring in a Rent of £ 12 per Annum.

Another two Story Brick Houſe, on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet continued, and Lot thereto belonging; the Lot is 58 Feet in Breadth by 142 Feet in Depth; the Houſe is 18 Feet Front by 16 Feet deep, is well finiſhed, and has a good two Story Brick Kitchen behind it, and rents for £ 15 a Year.

One other two Story Brick Houſe and Lot; the Lot containing in Breadth, on the Eaſt Side of ſaid Front-ſtreet continued, 20 Feet, and in Length 140 Feet; the Houſe is 16 Feet Front by 20 Feet deep. Alſo a Frame Tenement and Lot adjoining the above Lot, 20 Feet in Breadth by 140 Feet in Length; both Lots ſubject to one Rent of £ 4 per Annum, and bring in a Rent of £ 12 per Annum each.

Sundry Groundrents, well ſecured, in the ſaid City, and will be ſold very reaſonable.

A Lot of Ground in the Town of Carliſle, and County of Cumberland, being Lot No. 101.

Alſo ſundry valuable Tracts of Land on Jennings's Run, in ſaid County of Cumberland.

Sunbury, March 29, 1774.

THE Partnerſhip of TROY and HARRIS having expired on the 21ſt Day of this Inſtant, all Perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note or Book Debt, unleſs they pay off their reſpective Balances in a very ſhort Time, may depend upon being ſued without further Indulgence; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their Accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid.